



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Schorger visited the place and fortunately found the bird still present. He collected it and it proved to be an adult Bell's Vireo. The specimen was forwarded to the Biological Survey for examination and from their records as well as those of the Kumlien and Hollister list of 1903, it appears to be the first specimen of Bell's Vireo taken in Wisconsin. It is now in Mr. Schorger's collection — No. 46.

Although the bird acted as though established, remaining in one locality and singing frequently, no signs of a mate or of a nest could be found. It seems probable from the size of the testes and his continual singing that this was an unmated bird and that his presence here does not indicate a breeding record.— NORMAN DEW. BETTS, *Madison, Wisc.*

San Lucas Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*) in California. — I take pleasure in recording the capture of the Cape Verdin north of the Mexican Boundary.

Some time ago I received from Mr. L. E. Wyant of Los Angeles, a pair of Verdins which were taken by Mr. H. Wright at Mecca, Cal., March 19, 1911.

These birds were so much smaller and lighter than others in my collection that I sent them to Mr. Harry C. Oberholser for positive identification, which proved them to be as I surmised, *Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*. They are smaller and lighter in color than the Verdin from Texas. The type, (No. 117551 Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.) was taken by C. H. Townsend, at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, April 7, 1889 and described by Mr. Oberholser in Vol. XIX of 'The Auk' in 1897. Specimens in my collection measure as follows:

Auriparus flaviceps.

H.K.C.				Skin	Wing	Tail	Tr.	Bill
9326	♀	Chochise, Ariz.	Mch. 18, 1890	4.10	2.25	2.05	.75	.38
11504	♂	Rio Grande, Tex.	Apr. 12, 1880	4.20	2.20	2.15	.70	.37

A. flaviceps lamprocephalus.

16776	♂	Mecca, Cal.	Mch. 19, 1911	3.87	2.10	2.00	.62	.31
16777	♀	" "	" "	3.85	2.	1.95	.62	.30

HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Notes from Springfield, Mass.—*Anas platyrhynchos*.—Sixteen years ago about a dozen Mallard Ducks were placed in Forest Park, a public reservation in Springfield, bordering on the Connecticut river, consisting of about four hundred and sixty acres of land, and containing a

number of small ponds and streams. For the first few years after their introduction into the park, these Mallards were kept in confinement for a portion of the time, and wandered at pleasure only when their wings were clipped, but during later years they or their descendants have been free to go and come as they pleased, with unclipped wings. Many of these ducks have bred in the park, and others have disappeared in the spring and reappeared in the autumn in increasing numbers. Last winter, at one time, the park contained between sixty and seventy of these ducks. This year and last several nests of Mallards have been found in the vicinity of Springfield, but a number of miles from the park. In former years this species of duck was not known to breed in Massachusetts, although it was a regular migrant in the western part of the state, appearing in spring and autumn on the waters of the Connecticut river and its tributaries in more or less numbers.

Florida cœrulea.— On the twenty-second day of July, of the present year, a Little Blue Heron, in its white plumage was captured in West Springfield.

Ixobrychus exilis.— On the seventeenth day of last June a nest of a Least Bittern, containing four eggs, was found in Longmeadow. This is the only record of the nesting of this species in the vicinity of Springfield.

Corvus ossifragus.— On the tenth of last April a Fish Crow was seen in Forest Park in Springfield. Only on very rare occasions do representatives of this species of bird come up the Connecticut valley as far as this point. While the bird in question was not taken, a very close inspection was had, and the observers were guided to the vicinity of the bird by the easily identified notes that it uttered.

Icterus galbula.— In the latter part of last autumn a Baltimore Oriole appeared in a thickly settled residential portion of Springfield, and remained in that vicinity until the latter part of December, an interesting sight to many observers.— ROBERT O. MORRIS, *Springfield, Mass.*

West Virginia Notes.— **Bonasa umbellus umbellus.**— While on an observation trip in the Rich Mountains of West Virginia, May 15 to 18, 1914, Mr. Orr R. King saw several Ruffed Grouse with their young. In the spruce forests of those mountains and in the 'cut-over' areas these fine game birds are still quite common. In many parts of our state the Ruffed Grouse is becoming rare.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. A few years ago the Turkey Vulture was abundant in all the interior region of West Virginia. Now it has become quite rare in the central hill region of the state, but is common east of the mountains.

Dryobates villosus villosus.— During the first week of June, 1914, with two assistants, I made a trip to the Cranberry Glades, at the head-waters of the Cranberry River. This is a region of unusual interest as may be seen by some of the notes that follow. Among the Woodpeckers to be found in the great forests and the 'cut-over' areas the Hairy Woodpecker was by